प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

604524

Roll No.-----------------------------

O.M.R. Serial No.

BBA (Fourth Semester) Examination, 2024-25

(NEP)

K-726

F010403T – A : INVESTMENT ANALYSIS & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

F010403T – B : COMPANY LAW

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
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Paper Code							
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(To be filled in the OMR Sheet)

Time : 1:30 Hours] **[Maximum Marks-75**

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. Booklet is in two Section : **Section-A** (1-50) & **Section-B** (51-100). Candidate should select 37 and 38 questions respectively from both Sections. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न–पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न–पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर–शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न–पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रश्न–पुस्तिका दो खण्डों : **खण्ड–अ** (1–50) तथा **खण्ड–ब** (51–100) में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक खण्ड से क्रमशः 37 और 38 प्रश्न करनें हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न–पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर–शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न–पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हो या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

SECTION-A : INVESTMENT ANALYSIS & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

1. How can an investor manage unsystematic risk ?
   (A) By increasing investment in one company
   (B) By diversifying their investment portfolio
   (C) By predicting market movements
   (D) By timing the market accurately

2. What is the purpose of analyzing trading volume ?
   (A) Measure of volatility
   (B) Indication of price direction
   (C) Confirmation of price trends
   (D) Calculation of intrinsic value

3. What is the key distinction between systematic and unsystematic risk ?
   (A) Systematic risk only applies to small businesses
   (B) Systematic risk affects the entire market, while unsystematic risk is company-specific
   (C) Unsystematic risk affects only global markets
   (D) Both can be eliminated with proper planning

4. Systematic risk includes which of the following ?
   (A) Labor strikes
   (B) Interest rate risk
   (C) Business failure
   (D) Product recall

5. Which financial ratio is used to assess a company's ability to pay its short-term obligations ?
   (A) Price-to-earnings ratio (P/E)
   (B) Debt-to-equity ratio
   (C) Current ratio
   (D) Return on equity (ROE)

6. **Which of the following is an example of unsystematic risk ?**

   (A) Economic recession

   (B) Company fraud

   (C) Interest rate risk

   (D) Market crash

7. **What is unsystematic risk ?**

   (A) Risk that affects a specific company or industry

   (B) Risk caused by market-wide factors

   (C) Inflationary risk

   (D) Risk that cannot be avoided

8. **Beta measures a security's :**

   (A) Standard deviation

   (B) Correlation with other securities

   (C) Sensitivity to market movements

   (D) Intrinsic value

9. **Which type of risk can be reduced through diversification ?**

   (A) Unsystematic risk

   (B) Systematic risk

   (C) Market risk

   (D) Inflation risk

10. **Which of the following is a systematic risk ?**

   (A) Bankruptcy of a specific company

   (B) Market risk

   (C) Product failure

   (D) Labor strike in a factory

11. What is a major disadvantage of Real estate investments ?

(A) Low Returns

(B) Illiquidity

(C) High diversification

(D) Low risk

12. Which of the following investment alternatives has the highest liquidity ?

(A) Real Estate

(B) Gold

(C) Mutual funds

(D) Treasury bills

13. Which of the following tools is commonly used to measure risk ?

(A) Dividend payout ratio

(B) Price-earnings ratio

(C) Variance

(D) Asset turnover

14. What is the standard deviation used for in risk measurement ?

(A) To calculate potential profits

(B) To measure the variability of returns

(C) To determine the asset's liquidity

(D) To calculate interest rates

15. The most common way to measure return is through which of the following ?

(A) Standard deviation

(B) Expected rate of return

(C) Coefficient of variance

(D) Capital market line

16. Which of the following is a correct statement about risk ?

(A) It can be completely eliminated

(B) It involves uncertainty about future returns

(C) Risk is inversely proportional to return

(D) Low-risk investments guarantee high returns

17. What does 'risk analysis' in investments primarily evaluate ?

(A) Profit generation

(B) The uncertainty of returns

(C) Investor behavior

(D) Time period of the investment

18. Which of the following is an example of risk in investment ?

(A) Guaranteed return on a bond

(B) Fluctuation in stock prices

(C) Receiving dividends

(D) Fixed interest rate on a loan

19. What is the formula to calculate the return on an investment ?

(A) (Final Value – Initial Value) / Initial Value

(B) (Initial Value + Final Value) / Initial Value

(C) Initial Value / Final Value

(D) None of the above

20. What is 'return' in investments ?

(A) Losses incurred from an investment

(B) Risk associated with the investment

(C) Gain or loss generated on an investment over a period

(D) None of the above

21. The investment process typically starts with which step ?

(A) Determining investment objectives

(B) Evaluating the performance

(C) Measuring risk

(D) Asset allocation

22. Which of the following is not true about chart ?

(A) It plot the price movements of a stock over specific time frames

(B) X-axis represents price and y-axis represents time

(C) It gives pictorial representation of any stock's trading history

(D) It can give a complete picture of a stock's price history over a period of an hour, day, week, month or many years

23. The scope of investment involves which of the following ?

(A) Risk management

(B) Return evaluation

(C) Market analysis

(D) All of the above

24. Which of the following best defines "investment" ?

(A) Purchasing goods for immediate consumption

(B) Sacrificing Present money for future benefits

(C) Borrowing money for expenses

(D) None of the above

25. The study of technical analysis is based on which of the following elements ?

(A) Price

(B) Volume

(C) Open Interest (in case of derivative)

(D) All of the above

26. Which of the following mutual funds invest primarily in equity shares ?

(A) Debt funds

(B) Equity funds

(C) Hybrid funds

(D) Money market funds

27. What is the Net Asset Value (NAV) in mutual funds ?

(A) The total profit of the mutual fund

(B) The value of one unit of the mutual fund

(C) The total number of units

(D) The annual returns

28. Which of the following is a disadvantage of mutual fund investments ?

(A) High returns

(B) Diversification of portfolio

(C) Market risk and management fees

(D) Professional management

29. A mutual fund pools money from investors to invest in which of the following ?

(A) Only real estate

(B) A variety of securities like stocks, bonds and money market instruments

(C) Only government securities

(D) Only corporate bonds

30. What is the primary benefit of investing in mutual funds ?

(A) Guaranteed returns

(B) Professional management and diversification

(C) High liquidity with fixed returns

(D) Direct control over portfolio

31. Which of the following is true about government securities ?

(A) They provide variable returns

(B) They have zero risk

(C) They are backed by the government and provide fixed returns

(D) They are short-term investments only

32. Which type of investor is most likely to invest in government securities ?

(A) Risk-averse investors

(B) High-risk investors

(C) Venture capitalists

(D) Real estate developers

33. Which of the following is an example of a government security ?

(A) Equity shares

(B) Debentures

(C) Treasury Bills

(D) Corporate bonds

34. What is the main advantage of investing in government securities ?

(A) High risk

(B) Guaranteed returns with low risk

(C) High liquidity

(D) Fixed maturity period

35. Government securities are also known as which of the following ?

(A) Corporate bonds

(B) G-Secs

(C) Equity shares

(D) Mutual funds

36. What is the significance of "arbitrage" in the context of market efficiency ?

(A) It leads to market inefficiencies

(B) It helps correct market inefficiencies

(C) It has no impact on market efficiency

(D) It increases market volatility

37. Which of the following is a feature of non-security investments ?

(A) High liquidity

(B) High price volatility

(C) Ownership in a company

(D) Direct control over assets

38. In the context of portfolio management, what is the efficient frontier ?

(A) The set of portfolios with the highest risk

(B) The set of portfolios with the lowest return

(C) The set of portfolios offering the highest return for a given level of risk

(D) The set of portfolios with zero correlation

39. Which of the following candlestick pattern look like star falling from sky with a tail trailing it ?

(A) Morning star

(B) Shooting star

(C) Dark cloud cover

(D) None of the above

40. If a stock has a standard deviation of 20% and a beta of 1.2, which measure indicates the total risk of the stock ?

(A) Standard deviation

(B) Beta

(C) Both beta and standard deviation

(D) Neither beta nor standard deviation

41. Fixed securities are primarily valued based on which factor ?

(A) Dividend growth

(B) Interest rates

(C) Real estate prices

(D) Mutual fund performance

42. If a stock has a beta of 1.5 and the market return is 10% while the risk-free rate is 4%, what is the expected return of the stock using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) ?

(A) 13%

(B) 15%

(C) 16%

(D) 19%

43. Variable securities typically include which of the following ?

(A) Preferred Shares

(B) Treasury Bills

(C) Common Stock

(D) Certificates of Deposit

44. The valuation of a bond depends on which of the following factors ?

(A) Dividend payout

(B) Market price of the stock

(C) Coupon rate, maturity and market interest rates

(D) Gold price

45. Which of the following is an example of a fixed security ?

(A) Common stock

(B) Bonds

(C) Mutual funds

(D) Real estate

46. Money market instruments are generally considered to have which of the following characteristics ?

(A) High risk and long maturity

(B) Low risk and short maturity

(C) High returns and long maturity

(D) Fixed returns and long maturity

47. Which is a tool used in company analysis ?

(A) Moving Averages

(B) Ratio Analysis

(C) Trends

(D) Indices

48. Which of the following is an instrument of the money market ?

(A) Bonds

(B) Equity shares

(C) Treasury Bills

(D) Real estate

49. The money market primarily deals with which type of securities ?

(A) Long-term securities

(B) Short-term securities

(C) Real estate investments

(D) Mutual funds

50. Which of the following is an instrument of the capital market ?

(A) Treasury Bills

(B) Commercial Papers

(C) Equity Shares

(D) Certificate of Deposit

SECTION-B : COMPANY LAW

51. What is oppression in company law ?

(A) A company's profit reduction

(B) A company's loan repayment

(C) A company's share issuance

(D) Unfair treatment of shareholders

52. Who can vote at a general meeting ?

(A) Only directors

(B) Only creditors

(C) Members entitled to vote

(D) Only auditors

53. What is a company meeting ?

(A) A formal assembly of members or directors

(B) A gathering of company creditors

(C) A negotiation with suppliers

(D) A discussion with auditors

54. If a company issues debentures with a floating charge, what assets are covered ?

(A) Only fixed assets

(B) Only company profits

(C) Only company shares

(D) Current assets like inventory

55. Why are minutes of meetings important ?

(A) They serve as legal evidence of decisions

(B) They prove the company's profits

(C) They list the company's creditors

(D) They outline the company's objectives

56. Which resolution requires a 75% majority under the Companies Act, 2013 ?

(A) Ordinary Resolution

(B) Board Resolution

(C) Special Resolution

(D) Unanimous Resolution

57. What is a resolution ?

(A) A record of meeting discussions

(B) A formal decision made by members

(C) A company's financial statement

(D) A director's appointment letter

58. If a company holds a meeting without proper quorum, what happens ?

(A) Decisions are valid

(B) The company issues new shares

(C) The meeting is postponed

(D) Decisions are void

59. Which type of company meeting is held annually ?

(A) Annual General Meeting

(B) Extraordinary General Meeting

(C) Board Meeting

(D) Class Meeting

60. What is a fixed charge ?

(A) A charge on a company's changing assets

(B) A charge on company shares

(C) A charge on company profits

(D) A charge on a specific company asset

61. If a company wants to borrow beyond its authorized limit, what must it do ?

(A) Issue new shares

(B) Amend its Articles of Association

(C) Pass a special resolution

(D) Appoint new directors

62. Why do companies issue debentures instead of shares ?

(A) To raise funds without diluting ownership

(B) To give voting rights to investors

(C) To increase share capital

(D) To reduce company profits

63. What is the minimum quorum for a general meeting of a public company with more than 5,000 members ?

(A) 2 members

(B) 5 members

(C) 15 members

(D) 30 members

64. What is a debenture ?

(A) A type of share with voting rights

(B) A company's fixed asset

(C) A company's loan security with interest

(D) A company's annual profit

65. If a company fails to register a charge, what is the consequence ?

(A) The charge is void against creditors

(B) The company loses its borrowing powers

(C) The charge becomes a fixed charge

(D) The company must issue debentures

66. Why might a company create a floating charge ?

(A) To secure a specific asset

(B) To appoint directors

(C) To issue new shares

(D) To cover a group of changing assets

67. Under which section of the Companies Act, 2013, is a charge required to be registered ?

(A) Section 77

(B) Section 100

(C) Section 149

(D) Section 26

68. What are borrowing powers ?

(A) The company's ability to issue shares

(B) The right to appoint directors

(C) The power to declare dividends

(D) The authority to raise funds through loan

69. Which of the following is a right of equity shareholders ?

(A) Voting at general meetings

(B) Fixed dividends

(C) Guaranteed repayment

(D) No liability

70. What is a member of a company ?

(A) A person who audits the company

(B) A person who manages the company

(C) A person registered as a shareholder

(D) A person who lends money to the company

71. If a shareholder transfers shares without board approval, what can happen ?

(A) The company may refuse registration

(B) The transfer is always valid

(C) The shareholder loses voting rights

(D) The company issues new shares

72. Why might a company appoint a whole-time director ?

(A) To reduce share capital

(B) To issue new shares

(C) To focus on specific management tasks

(D) To limit shareholder rights

73. Who is liable for unpaid calls on shares ?

(A) The company's directors

(B) The company's creditors

(C) The company's auditors

(D) The shareholder

74. What is transmission of shares ?

(A) Transfer of shares due to legal events like death

(B) Voluntary sale of shares

(C) Issuance of new shares

(D) Conversion of shares into debentures

75. If a company issues new shares, what happens to existing shareholders' stakes ?

(A) Their stakes remain unchanged

(B) Their stakes are cancelled

(C) Their stakes increase

(D) Their stakes may be diluted

76. What is a contributory in winding up ?

(A) A person liable to contribute to company assets

(B) A person who issues debentures

(C) A company's auditor

(D) A company's director

77. Which of the following is a remedy for oppression ?

(A) Issuing new shares

(B) Court-ordered management changes

(C) Declaring dividends

(D) Appointing auditors

78. What is voluntary winding up ?

(A) Winding up ordered by a court

(B) Winding up due to share issuance

(C) Winding up initiated by members or creditors

(D) Winding up by directors only

79. If a company's directors mismanage funds, who can file a petition ?

(A) Only creditors

(B) Shareholders or the company

(C) Only auditors

(D) Only directors

80. Why do minority shareholders need legal remedies ?

(A) To protect their rights against majority

(B) To increase company profits

(C) To issue debentures

(D) To reduce share capital

81. What is a ground for winding up under Section 271 ?

(A) Issuing new shares

(B) Declaring dividends

(C) Inability to pay debts

(D) Appointing directors

82. What is a liquidator ?

(A) A person who issues shares

(B) A person appointed to wind up a company

(C) A company's auditor

(D) A company's creditor

83. If a company's minority shareholders are denied dividends unfairly, what can they claim ?

(A) Oppression and mismanagement

(B) Increased share capital

(C) New director appointments

(D) A new prospectus

84. Why might a company face compulsory winding up ?

(A) To issue new shares

(B) To increase profits

(C) To appoint new directors

(D) Due to inability to pay debts

85. Which court oversees compulsory winding up ?

(A) National Company Law Tribunal

(B) Supreme Court

(C) High Court

(D) District Court

86. If a company's majority shareholders exclude minorities from meetings, what can minorities do ?

(A) Issue new shares

(B) Amend the Memorandum

(C) Seek relief from NCLT

(D) Appoint new auditors

87. Why is minority protection crucial in company law ?

(A) It ensures equal voting rights

(B) It limits share transfers

(C) It increases company debts

(D) It prevents abuse by the majority

88. Who can petition for compulsory winding up under the Companies Act, 2013 ?

(A) Only directors

(B) Creditors, shareholders, or the company

(C) Only auditors

(D) Only the government

89. What is compulsory winding up ?

(A) Winding up ordered by a court

(B) Winding up initiated by shareholders

(C) Winding up due to profit losses

(D) Winding up by directors

90. If a company is unable to pay its debts, what type of winding up is likely ?

(A) Voluntary Winding Up

(B) Member Winding Up

(C) Compulsory Winging Up

(D) Director Winding Up

91. Why might a company undergo voluntary winding up ?

(A) To increase share capital

(B) To appoint new directors

(C) To issue debentures

(D) To fulfill its objectives or insolvency

92. Which of the following is a type of winding up ?

(A) Voluntary Winding Up

(B) Share Winding Up

(C) Director Winding Up

(D) Profit Winding Up

93. What is winding up of a company ?

(A) Issuing new shares

(B) The process of closing a company

(C) Appointing new directors

(D) Declaring dividends

94. If a company's management ignores minority complaints, what remedy is available?

(A) File a petition under Section 241

(B) Issue a new prospectus

(C) Increase share capital

(D) Amend the Articles

95. Why might majority shareholders misuse their powers ?

(A) To benefit the company

(B) To increase share capital

(C) To favour their own interests

(D) To appoint auditors

96. What is a common example of oppression ?

(A) Declaring dividends

(B) Denying shareholder's voting rights

(C) Issuing new shares

(D) Holding board meetings

97. What is mismanagement ?

(A) Improper conduct of company affairs

(B) A company's failure to issue dividends

(C) A company's share transfer

(D) A company's loan repayment

98. If minority shareholders feel oppressed, what can they do ?

(A) Issue new shares

(B) Appoint new directors

(C) Amend the memorandum

(D) Approach the National Company Law Tribunal

99. Why is the prevention of oppression important ?

(A) It increases company profits

(B) It limits director powers

(C) It protects minority shareholders

(D) It reduces share capital

100. Under which section of the Companies Act, 2013, can shareholders apply for relief against oppression ?

(A) Section 241

(B) Section 149

(C) Section 77

(D) Section 103

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4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the question booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q. 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q. 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the Instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न–पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर– A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर–शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उत्तर निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर–पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर–पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर–पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न–पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न–पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ–कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा–कक्ष में लॉग–बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न–पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न–पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।